

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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OBSERVER. FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1, 1855.

MR. DAVID F. CALDWELL, of Guilford.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE RALEIGH STAR:

DEAR SIR:—I address myself to you, with some hope, that as I have been causelessly and unjustly assailed through the Star, by Mr. D. F. Caldwell, I may be allowed the use of its columns to reply.

Mr. Caldwell disclaims a desire to get into a controversy with the editors of the Observer. And forthwith he charges us with bitter hostility to his bank bill; and proceeds to assail me, the Senior Editor, with a multitude of questions, some of which convey truth, others have not a particle of truth to sustain them, and others still I know nothing about.

There is a mode of assertion which, to shallow minds, conveys all the force of a positive declaration, and yet seems to such persons not to implicate them, if it should turn out that the facts thus asserted are false facts. Such is the mode adopted by Mr. Caldwell. He does not, in an open and manly manner, say that such and such things are so; but he asks me if they are not so, with such a supercilious air as is well calculated to make those who are not better informed take it for granted that they are all gospel truth. This is scarcely a fair mode of conducting a controversy, even when nothing but truth is thus covertly asserted—still less so when gross injustice is done.

We have made no controversy with Mr. Caldwell. We have, indeed, as it was our duty to do, stated various objections to his scheme; but we have done so in no bitter manner, but calmly and dispassionately.

If I had said, (as Mr. Caldwell is reported to have said in debate in the Legislature respecting the proposed re-charter of the old banks), that "I would shed the last drop of my blood before I would vote for" his bank scheme, then indeed might I have been charged with bitterness, (or something else.) But he can show no such ridiculous expression from my lips or pen. I repeat, that we have calmly and dispassionately stated objections to his scheme. And instead of replying to them, he flies into a passion, affects to sneer at "Mr. E. J. Hale, the Senior Editor of the Observer," "the financier of the concern," &c. Well, be it so. I think I can pluck a few feathers from Mr. Caldwell's plume, by answering his questions, as far as it is in my power to do so.

And I will take them *seriatim*.
"1st. Then, I desire to know of Mr. Hale, how often the Bank of Cape Fear has suspended?" I should like to know how often the public have long since resorted to a state of suspension each time?

Why does Mr. Caldwell ask me these questions? I do not recollect positively either how often or how long the bank suspended. I think, however, it suspended twice; that in each instance its suspension was after nearly all the other banks in the country had suspended, and when of course it would have been ruinous to the bank and to the people of the State if it had refused to suspend also. It resumed when the other banks resumed. And its course was so universally approved by the people of the State, that I doubt if it was called on by any North Carolina holder of its notes to pay the 12 per cent. interest which its charter required it to pay whenever it refused specie on demand for its notes. Now this may not seem a justification in the eyes of a man who makes loud professions to shed the last drop of his blood rather than do what a great many sensible people think ought to be done whether with or without so sanguinary a sacrifice; but it was regarded *then* as a justification, by friends and foes of the bank, some of whom, it is quite possible, were as distinguished for intellectual and moral weight as even Mr. Caldwell.

"2d. How much more than 15 per cent. did her notes, on some of these occasions, fall below par?"

I don't know. Does Mr. Caldwell? I think, however, that I may safely say, that at no time did the notes of the Bank of Cape Fear ever fall as much as 15 per cent below par.

"3d. How often has she employed agents, when she was in a state of suspension, to buy up her notes at a discount in the markets of the country?"

Never, so far as I know or believe. If "she" ever did such a naughty thing, why don't Mr. Caldwell come out with it—the when and the where, and all the particulars?

"4. Has she not on more than one occasion, purchased property for the purpose of speculating upon it?"

I never heard of such a purchase, and I don't believe that such a thing ever occurred.

"5. Has she not had as much as eleven or twelve dollars in circulation for every one in specie in her vaults?"

This is a very extraordinary question, (as I will proceed to show,) considering that in the Executive and Legislative archives of the State, at Raleigh, where Mr. Caldwell could at any moment have access to them, are filed *semi-annual* statements of the Bank, in which are particularly stated, its actual amount of circulation, and its actual amount of specie. Now I have examined, if Mr. Caldwell has not, as many of these statements as I can find, being nineteen in number, the first one of Oct. 1836, and the last Oct. 1854. And I find, that instead of "eleven or twelve dollars in circulation for every one of specie in her vaults," as Mr. Caldwell would have the public believe, the amount of specie has *generally* been between *two and three* notes in circulation for one of specie! In 1836, the proportion was six for one; but from that time forward the bank has wisely and regularly increased its strength. But see how cunningly, or carelessly, Mr. Caldwell has framed this question. He only asks me

to inform him what is the proportion of *specie* to circulation—though when he speaks of his own bank he is careful to include *specie funds* also. The specie in the vaults of a bank is usually not as much as its available amount of specie funds. Banks always have, besides specie, large amounts of specie paying bank notes, and of exchange, at or approaching to maturity, which is a security preferred by holders of notes generally. What can have induced Mr. Caldwell to attempt to destroy the credit of this bank, in which the State and so many of its citizens are deeply interested?

Was his question put at random, and in utter ignorance of all the facts? If so, he must be a reckless man thus to tamper with the public credit and the public property. He is besides an unsafe guide to follow on this great question, which demands *accuracy*, if not forbearance.

"7. Did she not, for years, when called upon for specie, pay out or offer to pay to those who held her notes, the ragged shin plasters issued on the faith and credit of the State?"

I never heard of such a thing, and though I take it for granted that the Bank often paid out as change, the Treasury notes which I suppose Mr. Caldwell alludes to, I do not believe that it ever offered them on a demand for specie,—much less was such a thing done "for years," as Mr. Caldwell insinuates. For myself, I am not inclined to sneer at anything issued by the State of North Carolina as "ragged shin plasters." If I mistake not, the State paid the Bank in those very Treasury notes for its subscription to stock of the Bank. If they were a good payment for the State, were they less good for the Bank?

"8. Have not Judges Fredell and Gaston both denounced the course she pursued and charged that she violated her charter?"

I never heard, and do not believe, that they did. The dead cannot speak, and therefore Mr. Caldwell is quite safe in this insinuation.

"9. Did not Gov. Fredell recommend to the Legislature to lay more stringent restrictions and stronger checks upon her and the other banks, if they rechartered them again?" 10. Did they do it, and if so, to what extent?

It is possible, though I know nothing about it.

"11. Is not the Cape Fear Bank authorized to own four millions of real and personal estate, and is not every cent of this property, under the present charter, exempted from State, county and town taxes?"

To this, I answer emphatically, No! The Bank is, by the 4th section of the act of 1836, limited to the ownership of three millions, and not four, as Mr. Caldwell says. Its property is not exempted from taxation. The banks have, as is well known, paid higher taxes than any body, or any thing else. The difference is, that instead of paying, like other people, 6 cents on the \$100 of real estate, which would amount to the trifling sum of \$40 83 on \$68,056, the whole amount of its real estate, the Bank actually pays to the State an annual tax of \$2,389. It was because of this large tax, of course, that the Legislature expressly exempted the Bank from any other tax.

"12. Will not the editor of the Observer be good enough to inform the public how much revenue the State has lost by this provision in her charter?"

Mr. Caldwell is most woefully in want of information; but, having, above, furnished him with the data, perhaps he will be able to figure it out. The State would be entitled to \$40 83. It actually receives \$2389. How much does the State lose? Figure it out, Mr. Caldwell!

"13. Is it not possible for the counties, State and towns to lose more by it, than the revenue of some one or more of our small counties amounts to?"

Many things are "possible," but we are inclined to believe that this is not.

"14. Does this provision accord, to any extent, for the falling off of the revenue collected from lands by the State?"

Undoubtedly. For once I agree with Mr. Caldwell. "The revenue collected from lands," is less by \$40 83, the \$2389 not being entered as collected from lands. But is Mr. Caldwell sure that the revenue collected from lands has fallen off, in the aggregate? I think, if he will only take the trouble to look at the annual treasury reports, that he will find that the revenue from lands has increased, instead of fallen off.

"15. Is she not asking the Legislature at this time, to continue all of these privileges for 30 years to come, with some others she has never yet possessed—for example, she asks that the tax of 25 cents that she has heretofore paid on the shore, shall be reduced to 18 cents?" 16. Does Mr. E. J. Hale approve of this—if so, tell us upon what grounds?

To this I answer, No. Instead of 30 years, the bank is asking an extension of only 20 years. It is not asking a reduction of tax to 18 cents. If it were, I would not approve of it, for the Observer has heretofore expressed the opinion that the tax ought to be increased, in view of the increase of taxation on other property and business.

"17. The 10th section of the new charter reads as follows: 'Be it further enacted, That the total amount of notes in circulation which the said corporation shall at any time owe, shall not exceed twice the amount of its capital *out and above its capital stock*, and the sum actually deposited in said bank for safe keeping, unless the right to contract a greater debt shall have been previously granted by a law of this State.' I desire the editor of the Observer to tell the public if there is any limitation to the amount of notes this bank could put in circulation, if it is chartered as the bill comes to us from the bank's attorney?"

If Mr. Caldwell will take the trouble to examine the 8th section of the act of 1836, "concerning the Bank of Cape Fear," he will find a provision somewhat similar to that which seems so greatly to distress him—the only difference being that the words "notes in circulation" are substituted for the word "debt." The provision now inserted strikes us as being so absurd, that we cannot account for it, except by resorting to Mr. Caldwell's favorite ploy of a "typographical error." The existing charter provides that the bank shall not issue more than twice the amount of its capital stock; and that it shall not owe more than twice the amount of its capital over and above its capital, (which is a debt to the stockholders, not to the public.) These are wise provisions, and we do not believe it is the desire of any one connected with the bank to change

them. And now to answer Mr. Caldwell's question at the close of No. 17, I add, that there certainly is a limit, by the very words of that section, to the issues of the bank.

But to show how idle is Mr. Caldwell's apparent apprehension that the bank will exceed its power in issuing notes, I turn to the figures, which do not lie. In the nineteen semi-annual statements, to which I have referred, there is one instance in which the bank had only 534 cents in notes in circulation for every dollar of capital; and one instance in which it had \$1 524 for every dollar of capital. In the majority of cases it is less than one dollar of circulation for one of capital. The charter expressly allows an issue of two for one. But the officers, in the exercise of a wise and prudent discretion, have taken care not to approach the limit of the law, preferring to keep the bank strong, rather than to make large profits by excessive issues.

"18. Does Mr. Hale think this bank would be sound and safe, if not, why has he not called the attention of the public to these monstrous provisions in this same charter?" 19. Has he remained silent because he is a stockholder and director in this or the State Bank, or because these banks are backed by the strongest and most influential men in the State?"

Uncharitable Mr. Caldwell! Did it never occur to you, that possibly some circumstance not creditable to me, as the motives are which you thus insinuate, might have prevented my knowing what "these monstrous provisions" are? The fact is, that I never saw the bill now before the Legislature, until after Mr. Caldwell's questions were published. That publication induced me to make inquiry, and I found a copy of the bill in the possession of a gentleman of this place. Now does not Mr. Caldwell feel sorry, not to say mean, that he has attributed to me motives of action which, thank God, have no lodgment in my breast, whatever may be the case with him who attributes them to me.

I did not imagine that Mr. Caldwell would a second time attribute the course of the Observer to the fact, that I own the enormous amount of six shares of stock in the Cape Fear Bank! Has Mr. Caldwell so pious a soul as to imagine that any man occupying a public position would be influenced by so small a consideration? If so, I pity him. As to the Directorship, the time I have given to that during the last 25 years, would have been worth all the stock I own ten times over. Mr. Caldwell may ask me, wherefore then serve as Director? I would explain to him if I thought he could understand my motives. He may rest assured, however, that my pecuniary interests and my personal convenience would have been vastly promoted if I had persisted in the resignation which I twice offered and acted on for some months at different periods. And it may surprise Mr. Caldwell more than any thing else to hear, that I resigned once at a period when, of all others in my life, I needed bank accommodations, owing to my having to pay security debts to a large amount.

But how would Mr. Caldwell feel if I were to insinuate to the public that he is pressing his bank scheme, not for any motive of good to the public, but with the hope of getting the office of President, and a liberal salary? Or of palming off upon somebody, his stock in the central rail road to \$40 a share? Or that he had some other mean and selfish pecuniary motive for other votes that he has given in the Legislature? I could not thereby do him greater injustice than he has done me. Yet it is due to myself, if not to him, to say, that I have no reason to impute any such motives to him, and that such a thought never crossed my mind until I had read his questions, and then only as showing him that people who question the motives of others, may subject themselves to retaliation.

As I cannot well devote more space in to-day's paper to this subject, I will conclude my reply to Mr. Caldwell's questions on Monday.

E. J. HALE.

CONGRESS.—The House has finally passed the bill to pay, as far as five millions will do it, for the French spoliation on our commerce prior to 1800;—this government having many years ago, by solemn treaty with France, assumed to satisfy those claims, but having heretofore refused to do so. The bill passed by 110 to 76. Of the N. C. members, Messrs. Clingman, Kerr, Puryear and Rogers voted for it; and Messrs. Craig, Ruffin and Shaw against it. Mr. Ashe absent.

In the Senate, on a bill for raising 3000 volunteers to subdue the hostile Indians on the frontiers.

MR. HOUTSON addressed the Senate at great length in vindication of the Indians, intimating that much that they had done had been caused by the aggressive course of the white man. He thought the Indians would laugh at the idea of 3,000 volunteers chastising them into submission; they would never present themselves in a body for battle, but would disperse in detached squads, and we might as well seek to find the track of the keel of a vessel on the ocean as to track them on the prairies.

MR. JONES, of Tennessee, responded, declaring that the Senator had tears of sympathy for the red man, but none for the white man, and gave a very glowing description of the outrages perpetrated by the former.

MR. HOUTSON rejoined, and the Senate, without taking any question, adjourned.

TEXAS.—We learn from a gentleman just from Texas, that the travel to that State surpasses any previous amount, the roads being strewn with emigrants. The State is filling up rapidly, with industrious and energetic people. It has been very wet there since last May, and traveling is difficult. Corn is abundant, but the cotton crop has fallen off nearly half. Sugar crops have turned out well. The Western rivers this side of Texas are very low.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

In the Senate, on Monday, the bill to give jury trials to the County Courts of Anson county, was read the second and third times and passed.

The bill to repeal the act establishing a Superintendent of Common Schools was debated at considerable length by Mr. Hower, in its favor, and by Messrs. Cherry and Cunningham in opposition. It was finally rejected, 26 to 12. Those who voted for the repeal are Messrs. Bower, Boyd, Brogden, Collins, Drake, Jones, Martin, Oldfield, Sanders, Taylor, Walker, and Wood.

Bills incorporating the Chapel Hill and Morrisville, and the Greensborough and Virginia Plank Roads, passed 2d and 3d readings. The Chatham Rail Road bill passed its 2d reading.

Mr. Graham's bill to make provision for paying the public debt was advocated by its mover and passed its 2d reading.

Mr. Rayner introduced a series of Resolutions instructing the N. C. Representatives in Congress to make application to the same for an appropriation to erect a Marine Hospital at Wilmington. The resolutions were adopted.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, the bill incorporating the Town of Magnolia, in Duplin county, passed its 3d reading.

The revenue bill was taken up, and a number of amendments offered, of which the following were adopted: By Mr. J. G. Bynum, requiring Clerks and Sheriffs to make an exhibit of the relative amount of State and County taxes, for popular information. By Mr. Whitlock, taxing turpentine distilleries. By Mr. Bynum, taxing auctioneers.

Mr. Singletary moved to amend by striking out twelve cents tax on the \$100 worth of land and insert *twenty-five* cents.

The motion was debated at considerable length, after which a division of the question was called on striking out and the House refused to strike out—ayes 3, noes 107. Messrs. Dougherty, Gilliam and Singletary voting in the affirmative.

Mr. J. M. Leach moved to strike out *twelve* and a half cents on the \$100 worth of land and insert *ten* cents.

The House refused to strike out, ayes 26, noes 77.

The bill passed its 3d reading, 82 to 26. And Mr. J. G. Bynum moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed, in order to prevent its being called up again. The House refused to reconsider, and then adjourned.

From our Raleigh Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Jan. 30, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The Legislature seems to be growing earnest and fixed with a determination to despatch the public business and to go to the well ones at home.

The bill authorizing the Literary Board to appoint an Agent passed its 3d reading.

The bill chartering the Central Bank was discussed at some length and then laid on the table for the present.

The bill incorporating the Gulf and Deep River Iron Company passed its 3d reading.

The engrossed bill for the *Eastern Extension* was discussed at great length to-day, and passed the 2d time, by ayes 36, noes 10. Those who voted in the negative are, Messrs. Bower, Clark, Collins, Eborn, McClees, McDowell, Person, Sanders, Wiggins, and Willey.—10.

Mr. Burdett voted for the bill!!!! Better times ahead!

The engrossed bill concerning the Wilmington and Raleigh railroad passed its third reading. Provides for selling the State's stock and changes the name to Wilmington and *Weldon*.

No bill of any general importance was introduced in the House. Mr. Phillips introduced a bill for a plank road from Chapel Hill to Durhamville on the N. C. railroad. A few bills were introduced incorporating certain local towns.

The engrossed bill chartering the Western extension was read the 2d time.

Mr. J. M. Leach moved to amend by striking out Salisbury as the Eastern terminus and insert Lexington. A protracted debate arose which continued up to the hour for recess. There is no probability of Lexington being made the terminus.

Q IN THE CORNER.

LATEST—from our Raleigh Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The House was engaged all yesterday afternoon discussing the Western extension bill. An amendment proposing to run the Road by Taylorsville was rejected. Some interesting speeches were made upon the bill and the claims of the Western portion of the State were generally pressed. Efforts were made by some anti-Internal Improvement Leagues to clog the bill, but it has too many friends, and I trust will go through triumphantly.

The Committee on Education reported several important amendments to the Common School law, which were adopted. A motion was made by Mr. Phillips to distribute the Fund according to the white population, but no action was had. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Singletary, protesting against the passage of the Revenue bill, characterizing it as one imposing onerous and unjust taxation upon the people. It was laid on the table, only some twenty-five voting against laying it thereon. In the Summer days that cometh, the captivating story will be rehearsed, that I, so and so, voted against taxing you so much, beloved and endeared people. I did not desire you should be so sorely oppressed with burthens. I struggled to avert it. I wept for the calamity that I saw coming over you. My hand was raised against it, but, alas! it was all too weak to contend with the maddened hosts of Internal Improvement. They came, they saw, they conquered! Those who seemed desirous of protesting against the Revenue bill by their votes were the following—Messrs. Badham, A. Barnes, J. Barnes, Blow, Bryant, Cansler, Coffield, Cotten, Daniel, Daughtry, Harrison, Jones, Long, Martin, Myers, Oglesby, Rose, Sherrill, Singletary, Tomlinson, Watts, Waugh, Whitaker, G. M. White, Whitlock and C. W. Williams.—26.

Free Suffrage was discussed in the House at great length. Mr. Outlaw introduced an amendment to the bill in the form of a substitute, providing for a Convention, limited so far as the basis of representation is concerned. A number of speeches were made and much that has been said on the subject before was reiterated.

The bill was finally passed its 2d time, ayes 93, noes 15. I notice no change from the vote on its first reading. Several amendments were offered, not only for a *limited* but for an *unlimited* Convention, and, also, to prohibit unaturalized foreigners and escaped convicts from voting for members of either branch of the Legislature; but it was of no use, the majority were determined to carry the bill through in its Senatorial purity unpolluted by any amendments. Well, the bill has passed both Houses and I hope the business will

now go on undisturbed. The more I see of the Legislative process of tinkering at the Constitution, the better do I become satisfied that it is unsafe and impolitic. As an instance,—and I set it down as a commentary upon the mode,—to-day, while the House was voting on an important amendment, a misunderstanding somehow found its way to the brain of the Legislators and they voted *ay*! Not less than *forty-four* members changed their votes, if I counted right, previous to the result being announced by the Speaker! This is a speaking commentary and explains itself. The Commons Hall, while it is as disorderly a precinct as it has been for the last ten weeks, is no place to remodel the Magna Charta of our liberties.

The Western extension was debated at great length. Mr. Outlaw made a conservative speech that was of no advantage to the bill or to the subject of Internal Improvements generally. Mr. Shepherd made a strong appeal in favor of the road. His speech was well received and I think added another laurel to his fame. Mr. McKesson also made a strong appeal in behalf of the road. Internal Improvements has no stronger friend in the House than Mr. McKesson. Mr. Phillips, also, spoke for the road. Mr. Gorrell, too, made an interesting speech on the subject of Internal Improvement. Mr. G. is a clear headed, practical member, and is listened to with attention whenever he addresses the House.

No vote was had.

The bill chartering the French Broad Railroad was discussed at considerable length in the Senate. Mr. Coleman explained the object of the bill. Mr. Thomas of Jackson opposed the bill in a lengthy speech. He thought its passage would be the death knell of Internal Improvements in the West. The bill was postponed.

The bill chartering the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad was read the 2d time and passed—ayes 32, noes 13.

The engrossed bill to provide Revenue was read the first time.

Q IN THE CORNER.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Jan. 30.—The steamer Africa has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 20th inst. The America had arrived out and her news imparted a buoyancy to the market.

Cotton closed with a slight advance.

Milligan quotes the sales of the week at 56,000 bales, Orleans middling 5 3-16. There has been no improvement in Manchester. The previous decline in broadstuffs was overcome before the close of the market, and flour advanced on Friday 2d. Wheat firm but active. Corn has slightly improved and closed 6d better. Consols 91 7-8.

From the East.—Matters in the Crimea are unchanged. Negotiations are still progressing, but nothing decisive has transpired as yet.

Thos. J. Lema, Esq., proposes to publish a monthly periodical in the city of Raleigh, to be devoted to the "Interest of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina," and solicits subscriptions for the same. Price \$1 per annum.

AN UNFORTUNATE WIDOW.

Sol. Smith, in his recently published "Theatrical Journey-work"—by the way, an exceedingly interesting and amusing volume, as exhibiting the early struggles of the drama in the West and South West—relates the following odd occurrence during his peregrinations in Georgia:

"Between Calaba Swamp and Line Creek, in the 'Nation,' we saw a considerable crowd gathered near a drinking house, most of them seated and smoking. We stopped to see what was the matter. It was Sunday, and there had been a quarrel for a gallon of whiskey. The first thing I noticed on alighting, was the singular position of one of the horses of the party. He was kneeling down and standing on his hinder legs; his head wedged in between the ends of two feet of the grocery, and he was stone dead, having evidently run directly against the building at full speed, causing the horse partially to fall. About five paces from the horse lay the rider, quite senseless, with a gash in his throat which might have let out a thousand lives. As I said, most of the crowd were seated and smoking."

"What is all this?" I inquired. "What is the matter here?"

"'Matter?' after a while answered one in a drawing voice, giving a good spit, and refilling his mouth with a new cut. Matter enough; there's been a quarrel case."

"But how came this man and horse killed?" I asked.

"'Well,' answered the chewing and spitting gentleman, 'the man was considerably in liquor, I reckon, and he run his horse chuck against the house, and that's the whole on it.'"

"Has a doctor been sent for?" inquired one of our party.

"I reckon there ain't much use of doctors here," replied another of the crowd. "Burnt brandy couldn't save either of them, man or horse."

"Has this man a wife and children?" inquired I.

"'No children, that I knows on,' answered a female, who was sitting on the ground a short distance from the dead man, smoking composurely. 'He has a wife then?' I remarked. 'What will be her feelings when she learns the fatal termination of this most unfortunate race?'"

"'Yes,' sighed the female—"it was an unfortunate race. Poor man, he lost the whiskey!'"

"Do you happen to know his wife?—has she been informed of the untimely death of her husband?" were my next inquiries.

"'Oh, I know her!' Has she been informed of his death?" said the woman. "Well, I reckon you ain't acquainted with these parts. I am the unfortunate widder!'"

"You, madam? You the wife of this man who has been so untimely cut off?" I exclaimed, in astonishment.

"'Yes, and what about it?' said she. 'Untimely cut off? His throat's cut, that's all, by that 'tarnal sharp end of a leg; and as for its being untimely, I don't know but it's as well now as any time—He wasn't of much account, no how!'"

"She resumed her smoking, and we resumed our journey."

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Jan'y 31.—Str. Gov. Graham and boats N. King and Cumberland, with goods for H. L. Myer & Co., W. Draughton, S. J. Hinder, W. McMcKay, J. W. Hitting, Lash & Moore, Baldwin & Robinson, J. Baum & Son, A. A. McKethan, Earnhardt, Hix & Nove, J. M. & D. Worth, C. & Silver Hill, Co., J. W. Cameron, C. W. Williams & Co., C. W. Andrews, R. Ferguson & Co., D. Murphy, U. Schermerhorn, Jenkins, Roberts & Co., E. Bell, Worth & Uley.

Express Line. Jan 31.—Str Eliza and two Lighters, with goods for sundry persons.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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if paid during the year of subscription; or

\$3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly Observer \$8 00 if

paid in advance; \$3 50 if paid during the year

of subscription; or \$4 00 after the year has

expired.

MARRIED.

In Asheville, N. C., on 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Hagan, Mr. S. A. HOLMES, of Fayetteville, N. C., to Miss MARY W. youngest daughter of Samuel Strickland, of Chapel Church, Rockfish Village, on the 28th ult.

In the Rev. George Benton, Mr. JOHN MORRAN to Miss MARY ANN PHILLIPS, all of Rockfish.

In Salisbury, at the Episcopal Church, on Tuesday morning last, at 10 o'clock, by the Rev. H. H. Parker, the Rev. J. HENDERSON to Miss MARIA daughter of J. C. McCallister, Esq., of Rowan county.

DIED.

In this town, on Monday night last, Mr. Wm. R. VALENTINE.

At the Valley Bridge in Rowan county, on Friday morning the 3rd inst., Mr. MARY LOCKE, aged 60 years, 4 months and 15 days.

At Wilkes county, on the 1th of Dec. last, Col. JAMES WILBORN, aged 87. He was Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Infantry in the U. S. Army during the war of 1812, and was subsequently frequently a member of the General Assembly.

Thomas J. Herson's grand daughter is teaching school in Washington City.

Clinton Female Institute.

THE 4th Semi-Annual Session of this Institute will commence on Monday, January 29th, 1855.

The principal is now on a tour North, for the purpose of procuring Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus for the use of the Institute, and to make such additions to the Library as the progress of the School seems to demand.

These considerations, taken in connection with the superior facilities for imparting knowledge, and the general healthfulness of the

RATIFIED ACTS.

We publish below a list of such bills and resolutions passed by the General Assembly, as have been ratified by the Speakers of the two Houses, and become laws.—*Rel. Star.*

1. An act to protect wild fowl, &c.
2. An act in relation to Elizabeth City.
3. An act emancipating Jerry, a slave.
4. An act to incorporate the town of Roxborough.
5. An act to provide for the issue of additional stock by the Seaboard and Roanoke R. R. Company.
6. An act authorizing the Nantohala and Tuskegee Turnpike Company to build a toll bridge.
7. An act concerning the Justices of the Peace in the Counties of Randolph, Alamance and Wake. [Twenty Justices to form a quorum.]
8. An act to pay the Wardens of the Poor in Mecklenburg County.
9. An act to authorize the Trustees of the Louisville Female Academy to convey land, &c.
10. An act to authorize the paying of Wardens of the Poor for their services.
11. An act to amend the act incorporating the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Company.
12. An act to incorporate Union Academy.
13. An act to protect live stock from malicious destruction.
14. An act to encourage wolf killing in Jackson County.
15. An act concerning Haw River in Alamance County.
16. An act to number the West Regiment in Madison County.
17. An act to pay Wardens of the Poor in Alamance and Duplin.
18. An act to amend an act of 1852, entitled "An act concerning the place of trials for civil processes before Justices of the Peace."
19. An act to incorporate the Wilmington Steam Tug Company.
20. An act to appoint commissioners to lay off a road in Rowan county.
21. An act concerning public roads in Watauga county.
22. An act to authorize the collection of arrangements of taxes in Jackson county.
23. An act to authorize the Wardens of the Poor in Pasquotank and Yancey to sell certain lands.
24. An act to incorporate the two Academies in Asheboro.
25. An act to emancipate John Good, a slave.
26. An act to provide for the improvement of the road from Wilkes by Mead Camp Creek to the Tennessee line.
27. An act to authorize the erection of a court house in Iredell County.
28. An act to amend an act incorporating Neuse River Manufacturing Company.
29. An act to amend the several acts chartering the Asheville and Greenville Plank Road Company.
30. An act authorizing grants across the public road in Green River Cove, Henderson Co.
31. An act establishing a new County by the name of Polk.
32. An act authorizing the County Court of Henderson to sell lands, &c.
33. An act authorizing the Raleigh and Gaston R. Road Company to take stock in the Roanoke Valley R. Road Company.
34. An act to extend the time for perfecting titles, &c.
35. An act to incorporate the town of Newton.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. A resolution authorizing the State Treasurer to raise \$100,000.
2. A resolution to furnish the Treasurer with 100 copies of his Report.
3. A resolution concerning the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.
4. A resolution in favor of Jephtha Woodard.
5. A resolution concerning produce carried on Railroads.
6. A resolution to furnish office of Clerk of the Senate.
7. A resolution to pay over to the North Carolina Railroad Company, the balance of the State's subscription, \$250,000.
8. A resolution in favor of W. W. Holden and J. H. Dearetter. [Pays for printing and binding the Revised Statutes for the use of the Assembly.]
9. A resolution in favor of John Green.
10. A resolution in favor of D. A. Ray & Co.
11. A resolution concerning documentary evidence.
12. A resolution in favor of Jasper Timmen.
13. A resolution in favor of S. W. Chadwick.
14. A resolution in favor of Warren Winslow.
15. A resolution in favor of Thomas I. Jenkins.
16. A resolution in favor of E. D. Davis.
17. A resolution to purchase clocks for the two Houses.
18. A resolution in favor of Stephen D. Pool.
19. A resolution to procure curtains for the two Halls of the Capitol.
20. A resolution in favor of O. H. Perry.
21. A resolution in relation to the Public Treasury.

The Dan River and Yadkin Road.—The bill incorporating the Dan River and Yadkin Railroad, passed the Senate several days ago. This Road commences at the termination of the Roanoke Valley Road on the Dan River, and runs to Leaksville, in Rockingham County. It connects with the coal beds in this State, and we agree with the *Rel. Star*, that it is a very rich country, it is said.—*Rel. Star.*

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been made by this tribunal since our last:

By NASH, C. J.—In *Sutherland v. Henning*, in equity, from Duplin. Also, in the State v. Hancock, from Rockingham, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Spight v. Scarborough*, in equity, from Greene. Also, in *Connelly v. McNeill*, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment.

By PEARSON, J.—In *Miles v. Miles*, in equity, from Stanley, remitting the cause. Also, in *Robinson v. Lewis* (petition to rehear) dismissing the petition. Also, in *Rogers v. Pittman*, from Robeson, judgment reversed and judgment of nonsuit.

By BUTLER, J.—In *Bradley v. Gibbs*, in equity from New Hanover. Also, in *State v. Jacobs*, from Richmond, affirming the judgment. Also, in *McQueen v. McQueen*, in equity, from Robeson.—*Rel. Star.*

Wisconsin Senator.—The Senate of Wisconsin, in which the Democrats have a majority of three members, seem resolved not to elect a United States Senator. Under the statutory law of the State the election should have taken place on the 15th of January, but on that day the Senate simply met and adjourned, thus evading the duty; and again, on the 20th instant, a resolution to proceed to an election was rejected.

Hon. Stephen Pleasonton, who has long held the office of 5th Auditor of the Treasury, died at Washington on Thursday. He came there from Philadelphia when the seat of government was removed, and is believed to have been the oldest officer in any of the Departments.

Correspondence of Com. Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

The Democratic Senators have had two more conferences, during the past week, on the subject of Know Nothingism, and attempted to find some antidote for this political bane, which threatens the disorganization and annihilation of their party. Several of them thought the best mode to get rid of the evil was to let it alone, no such composition would serve to give it more strength and consistency. They could not agree upon any mode of extinguishing it, except by resolutions. Mr. Weller had presented himself as the champion of the Democracy on this occasion, and he has not only offered some declaratory propositions against the principles of the order, but has offered to break a lance with any Senator on the other side. The discussion of the subject is likely to be renewed, and Mr. Clayton, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Adams and others will sustain the views which they have heretofore expressed in regard to it. A number of the Democratic Senators are themselves a little inclined to go with the popular sentiment.

The standing statements made, the other day, by Senator Cooper, took even Congress by surprise, for there are many members of Congress, who looking only to the number of votes that they can obtain, never inform themselves in regard to the statistics of alien pauperism and crime in this country.

The Southern men begin to look upon this current of immigration with deep solicitude for the safety of their peculiar institution.

Central American Expedition.—The Washington Star says:

"We learn on authority on which we place confidence, that the officer in command of the British Squadron in the Caribbean Sea, has been instructed by his Minister at this point, not to permit any portion of the proposed expedition from this country, or an armed occupation of the Mosquito Coast, to land on the shores of Central America. The ground of these orders must be that Mr. Crompton looks upon the enterprise as involving an infraction of the (so called) Mosquito King's territorial rights or rights of sovereignty. The instructions to which we refer above went out by the last steamer from New York destined for San Juan del Norte."

The dismissal from the Navy of the United States of Lieut. Charles G. Hunter, is announced in the *Star* of last evening. He was recently in command of the brig *Bambridge*, on the Brazilian station, and, in consequence of a difference of opinion as to their respective duties between him and the Commodore of the squadron, he brought his vessel home without orders from his superior. For this act of insubordination the President has caused his name to be struck from the rolls of the Navy, which he entered twenty years ago.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

A SUBLIME BRIDAL.

Invitations are out for the most sublime and magnificent nuptial ever celebrated upon our planet—the wedding of the rough Atlantic to the fair Pacific ocean. An iron necklace has been thrown across the Isthmus, the bands are already published, and the bridal party will leave the city of New York on Monday next, February 10, to perform the august ceremony. Some seven millions of dollars have been spent in achieving this union, and as the fruits thereof will soon show, it has been money well invested. Across the body of the Isthmus the golden products of our Pacific borders and the inestimable treasures of the distant Orient are destined to flow in unintermitting streams.

The stupendous enterprise of uniting the two oceans which embrace the greater portion of the globe, we are proud to say, was conceived and executed by our own citizens, in the crowning face of obstacles that none but Americans could have overcome. The swamps, mountains and miasmas of the Isthmus drove all the engineers of Europe home in despair who contemplated the gigantic undertaking, and the Herculean work was left to the hands and hearts of men in whose vocabulary there is no such word as fail. To the late lamented John L. Stevens and his associates, Agnew, Channing, Colt, Whitright, and others, the world is much indebted for the completion of this GREAT BOND, this connecting link of the hemispheres. An enterprise so full of poetic sublimity and so fraught with interest co-extensive with the whole earth may well command the admiration of the world, and deserve to be truly inaugurated by such a bridal party as are now preparing to embark as witnesses of the grand consummation. It is a theme for such an Epithalamium as was never sung in Greece, and an occasion for a world-wide burst of eloquence that makes one deplore a flesh that the tongue of Webster is mute in death.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

Riotous Women.—In this country about fifty women attacked and demolished a large quantity of liquor belonging to a tavern-keeper, and dragged the owner through it where it was six inches deep. Warrants have been sworn out for about twenty of the female rioters, but the police returned this afternoon and reported their inability to arrest them. They will make another attempt tonight with sufficient reinforcements to insure success.

Large Cotton Invoice.—The steamboat R. M. Jones, Capt. Robinson, which arrived at 7 o'clock last evening, from Calhoun's Landing, Red River, brought 1,246 bales of cotton consigned to the house of Washington Jackson and Co. all of which was shipped from one plantation—that of Meredith Calhoun, Esq.—*N. O. Picayune.*

The Journal of Commerce says that among the applicants for "assistance" in New York, on Tuesday, were a considerable number of stout, hardy Germans. They were at once offered employment on the canal, with the understanding that their families should be provided for, until they were able to receive and take care of themselves. They declined this proposition, preferring that their wants should be provided for in the city, and towards night the party, numbering about fifty, applied for belongings. This game, however, did not succeed, and they were left to shift for themselves, as best they could, until ready to go to work.

Dr. Wm. Capers, one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, died at his residence at Anderson Court House, on Monday morning, in the 66th year of his age. He was elected Bishop in 1846, and was "pre-eminently distinguished for the urbanity of his manners, and force of his public ministrations; and, also, for the prominent part he always took in the affairs of the Church, of which he was ever a distinguished ornament, and which will deeply feel his loss."—*Wm. Rev.*

Clerical Punishing.—At a meeting of clergymen not long since, a reverend gentleman by the name of Loss, of dimensions somewhat extended, both laterally and altitudinally, presented himself. Says one of the brethren to him, "When you left your people you were a great Loss." "Yes," said another, "but when he dies he will be no Loss." "Yes," said a third, "he will be a dead Loss."

The European Advances—are a week later—but they furnish nothing of a startling character from the seat of war. We have plenty of rumors respecting the Peace Conference at Vienna—but they are often so self-contradictory, and sometimes so absurd, as to make them but of little worth. The truth seems to be, that England and France would not object to back out of the war if they can do so with honor—and instructions to that end are doubtless in possession of their diplomats at Vienna. The *Star*, too, we dare say, is sick of the game, and would like to give up the war at the same time; but nothing definite in this direction can be accomplished, we presume, until that great question, "What will be the result of the war?" When that will be, nobody now volunteers a guess. The siege goes on after a fashion—but nothing is accomplished by the besiegers to accelerate the reduction of the place.

Austria, true to her traditional character, appears to be playing "fast and loose" with the Bear, for it puzzles everybody to see how a Russian army should all of a sudden (and without any remonstrance from Vienna) be sent back over the Alps, into the Principality in the teeth of a treaty, whereby we were told Russia expressly promised Austria to evacuate and keep out of those territories.

Despatches from St. Petersburg, state that the tone of public sentiment throughout the country, had undergone a great change, and was indeed, quite pacific.

The London Times has letters from "Sentry," dated Jan. 8. They give accounts of most awful mortality in the hospital there. Fifty-five officers and over four thousand men were down with disease, and the atmosphere was impregnated with pestilential odors.

The London Times in an editorial, draws a deplorable picture of the English division in the Crimea. It says that since the 1st of January about one thousand have been incapacitated weekly, and at least sixty deaths occur daily. It is computed that there are not more than 14,000 muskets fit for service, and of the whole force not more than 2,000 men are enjoying good health. The Times asks if the nation is prepared for the complete extermination of the grand army, which has been the object of so much pride and solicitude.

Incidents of the war—no Fighting without Breakfast.—A lively army correspondent writes as follows:

"While eating is no part of a soldier's life in the Russian camp, in the French camp it is quite the contrary. A Frenchman must have his breakfast before he fights, and he will cook and eat it in the midst of bursting bombs rather than miss it; for between the fear of losing his breakfast and his fear of losing his life, he chooses the former. On the morning of the battle of Inkermann 6,500 Englishmen were compelled to stand the shock of 45,000 Russians for three hours before the French division arrived, the latter having stopped to eat their breakfast before starting to the aid of their suffering allies. They fought bravely, as they always do, when they did arrive, but in the mean time there had been a fearful slaughter of Englishmen, which otherwise might have been saved. This is one of the facts which do not appear in print, for the good of the alliance, but it is nevertheless true."

Death Cheating "Destiny."—The intelligence from the Sandwich Islands has an item of no little importance to us, at this juncture—we mean the death of Kamehameha III, the sovereign of that little realm, of whose indisposition we had been previously advised.

Now, the obituary of a King, especially of such a Lilliputian King as the Sandwich Islands Majesty, is in itself an event that ordinarily ought not to disturb the equanimity of this great Republic,—but in this case, it so happens there are consequences involved that are likely to postpone the consummation of that darling scheme, the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States,—and hence the disappointment, if not dismay, a death so inopportune will create in circles that bask in the atmosphere of "Manifest Destiny."

The successor of Kamehameha is Prince Liliuokalani, his eldest son, we believe,—who, it is well known, has never been over well disposed to the overtures for annexation,—for sundry weighty reasons; one of which, and probably the principal one, is, that when he was traveling in the United States some years ago, white men refused to associate with him, and admit him to a social equality, because his skin was of that equivocal hue, which provokes the suspicion that there is more black than white in it. Liliuokalani never forgot that affront, and he has never let slip opportunity to resent it.—*N. Y. Express.*

Congressional Blackguardism in Congress.—A scene of the most shameful character was witnessed in the House of Representatives yesterday.

Mr. Lane, the delegate from Oregon, appealed to the House to set aside the Subterranean Telegraph Bill, in order to take up the Bill establishing Land Offices there,—whereupon, [we quote our special report.]

Mr. FARLEY rose to a point of order.

Mr. LANE—I did not yield the floor for your point of order.

Mr. FARLEY—I have as much right to call you to order, as you had to call me to order.

Mr. LANE then called Mr. Farley a "liar," or a "d—d liar," which Mr. Farley retorted back, with much emphasis.

The parties were about ten feet apart at this time, Mr. Lane standing near the main aisle. In a moment the distance was shortened two-thirds at least, by both parties, who, with agitated frames and threatening gestures, sprang towards each other. Gentlemen near by intervened, and this prevented the belligerents from coming to close quarters.

[The National Intelligencer says that they did come to close quarters, struggled together, and were at length forcibly separated. The Union is silent about it.]

Members hastened to the scene, and cries of "order, order, order," resounded through the house.

Mr. Phelps called the Sergeant-at-Arms, when that officer appeared, bearing his mace of office. The people in the galleries were stretching over the side to see the proceedings going on the floor. Quiet was soon restored, however, and business resumed.

Subsequently, we see, there was a disposition on the part of Mr. Lane, to renew the altercation, but he was not allowed to go on.

The House has been so "decent" all along, during the present Session, that we were beginning to think it was going to lose something of the Bear Garden character to which, in time past, it had periodically established a claim. The occurrences of yesterday, shame to say, show we were mistaken.

A Little Child's Prayer.—The editor of the Detroit Times says he heard, a day or two since, the following illustration of early piety:—"Pray, God bless father and mother and Ann, and by jinks, I must scurry quick to get into bed before Mary does."

A Murderer Never Safe.—In Mendocino county, California, recently, a young man by the name of Franklin had a dispute with an old man named Minton about the possession of some property. A short time after Frank called at the house of a neighbor and borrowed a gun, which was loaded at the time with buckshot. He kept the gun a day or two and then returned it to his friend.

In the mean time Minton had suddenly disappeared, and his body was subsequently found in a retired place. He had been killed by a bullet shot. Suspicion rested upon Frank, and he was arrested. But at the examination it was at first found impossible to substantiate the charge of murder by any reasonable proof. He strongly asserted his innocence, and showed by incontestable evidence that he had returned the gun loaded just as it was when he had received it. Public opinion was beginning to turn in his favor, when a trifling discovery suddenly gave a new phase to affairs. A piece of crumpled white paper was found near the scene of the murder, which was recognized by the man who had lent the gun to Frank as the wadding which had been placed above the buckshot, and he identified it by producing the account book from which it had been torn, and fitting the scrap to the mutilated leaf.

Followed up this clue was satisfactorily ascertained that Frank after receiving the gun had drawn the charge, loaded the weapon with bullets and shot Minton. He had then replaced the original charge, but had covered it with a new piece of wadding, and had left the old wad on the ground, where it was found and used as the proof of his guilt. The prisoner was committed to await trial, and will probably meet with justice at the hands of his fellow-men.

A LAZY MAN'S PARADISE.

In Lieut. Gibbon's account of his exploration of the valley of the Amazon, or rather of one of its main branches, the Madeira River, (executive document No. 35,) from the Pacific side, we find the following account of the daily life of a creole family in the town of Santa Cruz, the capital of the Bolivian department of that name. For a lazy man Santa Cruz de Bolivia, must be a perfect paradise, to say nothing of a chance a bachelor has of being able to secure a partner in a city where there are five women to one man.

"Very early in the morning the creoles, getting out of bed, throws himself into a hammock; his wife stretches herself upon a bench near by, while the children seat themselves with their legs under them on the chairs, all in their night dresses. The Indian servant girl enters with a cup of chocolate for each member of the family. After which, she brings some coals of fire in a silver dish. The wife lights her husband a cigar, then one for herself. Some time is spent reclining, chatting, and regaling. The man slowly pulls on his cotton trousers, wooden coat, leather shoes, and Vienna hat, with his neck exposed to the fresh air,—silk handkerchiefs are scarce,—he walks to some neighbors, with whom he again drinks chocolate and smokes another cigar.

At mid-day a small low table is set in the middle of the room, and the family go to breakfast. The wife sits next to her husband, the women are very pretty and affectionate to their husbands. He chooses her from among five, five being about that number of women to one man in the town. The children seat themselves, and the dogs form a ring behind. The first dish is a chupe of potatoes with large pieces of meat. The man helps himself first, and throws his bones straight across the table; a child dodges his head to give it a free passage, and the dogs rush after it as it falls upon the ground floor. A child then throws his bone, the mother dodges, and the dogs rush behind her. The second dish holds small pieces of beef without bones. Dogs are now fighting. Next comes a dish with finely-chopped beef; then beef soup, vegetables and fruits; finally, coffee or chocolate. After breakfast the man pulls off his trousers and coat and lies down with his drawers in the hammock. His wife lights him a cigar. She finds her way back to bed with her chair. The dogs jump up and lie down on the chairs—the fleas bite them on the ground. The Indian girl closes both doors and windows, takes the children out to play, while the rest of the family sleep.

At 2 p. m. the church bells ring to let the people know the priests are saying a prayer for their which rouses them up. The man rises, stretches his hand above his head and yawns; the dogs get down, and whinnying stretch themselves; while the wife sets up in bed and loudly calls out for "fire." The Indian girl re-appears with a "chunk" for her mistress to light her master another cigar, and she smokes again herself. The dinner, which takes place between 3 and 5, and is nearly the same as breakfast, except when a beef is recently killed by the Indians, then they have a broil. The ribs and other long bones of the animal are trimmed of flesh, leaving the bones thinly coated with meat; these are laid across a fire and roasted; the members of the family, while employed with them, look as if all were practising music.

A horse is brought into the house by an Indian man, who holds while the "patron" saddles and bridle him; he then puts on a large pair of silver spurs, which cost forty dollars, and mounting, he rides out of the front door to the opposite house; halting, he takes off his hat and calls out "Buenas tardes, señoras"—good evening, ladies. The ladies make their appearance at the door; one lights him a cigar; another mixes him a glass of lemonade to refresh himself after the ride. He remains in the saddle talking, while they lean gracefully against the door-posts, smiling with their bewitching eyes. He touches his hat and rides off to another neighbor. After spending the afternoon in this way, he rides into the house trimmed of flesh, leaving the bones thinly coated with meat; these are laid across a fire and roasted; the members of the family, while employed with them, look as if all were practising music.

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A Common Case.—A kind hearted coal merchant of this city, walking along Third street a few days ago, perceived a man, shabbily dressed, entering the door of a pawnbroker's office with two flat irons in his hand. Struck by the sad expression of the poor fellow's countenance, and the singularity of having two articles on which he could get very little money, the merchant stopped him and asked a few questions. He found that the man was a mechanic out of work, with a family depending on him for support, and that he had no other resource to get food than by pawning his household goods. "Oh! that will never do," quoth our mercantile friend. "Take your flat irons home, and here is some money for you." It is a distressing thing to see a man weep, yet this stalwart mechanic could not help it. The fountains of the eyes have a close connection with the heart. It was well that he did, for our friend, seeing that he was a true man of honest impulses, did not rest content with giving him money, but gave him work besides, by which he can earn a steady subsistence. There are doubtless not a few such cases in times like the present, and how nobly do they attest that man is not altogether a selfish creature.—*Phil. American.*

Interesting.—Senator Douglas, we see, declines being considered a candidate for the Presidency at the next term. Sour grapes!

D. K. McRAE, Esq.—We learn that information has been received, confirming that heretofore given of the ill health of this gentleman, our Consul at Paris. His life is considered in imminent danger. This information will be received with profound sorrow by his numerous friends.

Bucket Factory.—We learn that Mr. Geo. Makepeace of Montgomery county, intends establishing a Bucket Factory near this place. He has bought a piece of land about two miles below town, on which he will erect the necessary machinery for the purpose. We see no reason why the large number of buckets annually brought at the North, cannot be manufactured and furnished at home. Success to the enterprise.

North Carolina.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Hon. Henry Wilson has been elected a Senator from this State to succeed Mr. Everett. Mr. Wilson has been a violent abolitionist, though he is said to have changed his views.

The Journal of Commerce mentions the fact that, upon the New York Railroad last year, only one passenger was killed for every 35,401,016 miles travelled. It states also that the large number of accidents occurred to persons walking or standing on the track—and that it is worthy of notice that not one passenger has been killed during the year from causes beyond his own control, although nine millions of passengers have been carried on the cars, an aggregate distance of five hundred millions of miles.

An Impatient Doctor.—Some fifteen years ago, a gentleman of color resided in Stonington, Ct., called in familiar phrase Old Cuffy Longhead. He was a noted preacher, in his day, and could pound the extempore pulpit in the country school-house mightily. Cuff had been in a state of widowhood two or three years, when he became acquainted with a buxom and spicy dame, who was a domestic in one of the first families in the town. A match was soon bargained for by the worthy couple, and Dr. P., in whose house the dame was employed, proposed to make a grand party, invite a house full of company, and "put the wedding through" in good style. The Rev. Mr. Longhead and his intended were of course pleased with the arrangement, which was to give so much eclat to their nuptials. Esquire Trumbull, justice of the peace, was invited to tie the fatal knot, and, as he had a piece of wagery in his composition he determined to make the ceremony as imposing as possible.

The company consisted of all the friends and relations of the borough, and when the couple stood up to receive their sentence, Mr. T., who is gifted with an unequal command of language, commenced a long harangue to the parties upon the nature of the contract upon which they were about to enter. The company preserved their gravity indifferently well for about half an hour, but the dusky couple began to wax restive. They were dressed up within an inch of their lives, and the sweat poured from their face, in torrents, during the unsual and lengthy exordium.

At length Cuff's impatience burst forth and overpowered the gravity of the Justice and the audience, as he roared out, "Massa Trumbull, I pears to me you have mos' too much pregaration! De company can't wait all night for de wine and de good things—I nuder!" The ceremony was quickly finished after this outburst—and tradition saith, that more champagne was unworked on that occasion, than at any wedding in the town before or since.

Harper's and Putnam's Magazines for Feb'y, just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

TRUNK FOUND.

ON or about the 14th of January, a servant of mine picked up on the F. & W. Plank Road about 25 miles from town, a medium sized trunk, with no mark on it, and apparently not filled, though it has something in it. The owner is requested to apply to the subscriber, describe his property, pay for this advertisement, and take the trunk.

ALEX. McPHERSON,
F. & W. Plank Road, 6 miles from Fayetteville.
Feb'y 2. 72-11

DAQUERREOTYPES.
FIRST CLASS
DAQUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES
Taken at **WEAR'S,**
ONE DOLLAR.
ROOMS NEAR THE MARKET.
J. S. WEAR.
Feb'y 1. 72-11

GRASS SEEDS.
RED CLOVER SEED.
THIMOTHY SEED.
HEIDS GRASS SEED.
—ALSO—
Comstock, Ferre & Co's Wethersfield GARDEN SEED, fresh and genuine.
SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
Feb'y 1, 1855. 71-11

TO HIRE.

A GOOD COOK and Washwoman, and a young and active Negro Man—a good Oulder. Enquire at the Drug Store of Foulkes & McIae.
Jan'y 31. 71-11

GRASS SEED!

RED CLOVER, BLUE GRASS. For sale by J. N. SMITH.
Feb'y 1, 1855. 71-11

PLANTS, TREES, &c.

CONSIDERABLE lot of choice things just received and for sale; among which Asparagus, Rhubarb, and Raspberries should be planted as soon as possible.
C. LUTTERLOH, Nurseryman.

P. B. McLAURIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BENNETTSVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA.
Will practice in Marlboro' and neighboring Districts.
Jan'y 30. 71-11

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY.



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, the best Remedy for Bad Legs, and all kinds of Wounds. The surprising sale of these invaluable medicines in every part of the civilized world is one of the most convincing proofs of their efficacy in curing bad legs, old wounds, scrofula, and diseases of the skin. Thousands of people who suffered from these dreadful maladies, have been cured by their use after every other remedy failed; and it is a fact beyond dispute that there is no disease, however obstinate, but that may be shortly eradicated by these wonderful medicines, therefore the afflicted should try Holloway's Ointment and Pills.

* * * Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicines throughout the United States, in Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 62 1/2 cents, and \$1.00 each.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1, 1855.

MR. DAVID F. CALDWELL, of Guilford.

To the Editor of the RAILROAD STAR.

I resume my answer to Mr. Caldwell's questions, where I left off in Thursday's Observer.

220. Do not the Books of the Bank of the State show that she made more money, when she was in the hands of the State, than at any other time, by having her own notes, spending in the market on bills of exchange?

Here I turn to the figures again. Those same bank statements show exactly the reverse of Mr. Caldwell's insinuation to be true. Such is the fact, the second branch of the above question is answered.

It may not be known to Mr. Caldwell, and it is not, it is an evidence of how little he knows on the subject, that periods of public and individual prosperity are the harvests of banks. It is then they make the most money. It is then that they should not fail; that there should be no stringency in the money market, no scarcity of money.

Mr. Caldwell's mistake on this point has probably arisen from his accustomed superficial, hazardous manner of collecting materials for his statements. He finds by the report of the Bank that in 1836, its profits were \$88,748 74, and that in 1837 (the first year of suspending the profits were \$94,457 51.

Now in Oct. 1836, the capital of the bank was only \$682,720. Whereas in May 1837, its capital was \$1,143,320. If the bank made \$88,748 74 in 1836 upon \$682,720 of capital, I submit that it did not make as much "upon the one capital" in 1837, (when it suspended,) by making \$94,447 51 upon a capital of \$1,143,320. The increase of profits was less than \$9,000. The increase of capital was more than \$450,000.

In 1837 and 1838, the suspension still continuing, to some extent, (if we collect aright, the profits were less even than in 1836. But when the suspension ceased, and its effect was fairly over, the bank began to realize liberal profits.

221. Were not Judge Cameron and Nathaniel Mason and many other eminent men, of the opinion that no bank should ever have its charter renewed, since it once at first? 22. Do the editors of the Observer differ from the gentlemen, if so how long do they think they should continue in existence—ought such charters to be granted in perpetuity?

Dead witnesses again! I have no faith in spirit rappings, else I might summon the ghosts of "Judge Cameron, Nathaniel Mason and many other eminent men," to tell me. As it is, I can only say, I know nothing of their opinions on the subject—particularly of those so definitely classed as "many other eminent men."

As to renewal of bank charters, I see no reason why a bank which has faithfully fulfilled its obligations, should not be re-chartered for periods of 20 or 30 years. I never heard of any body who thought bank charters ought to be granted in perpetuity; and do not believe that Mr. Caldwell ever heard of such a person.

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This image shows a vertical strip of aged, textured paper or parchment. The material has a mottled appearance with various shades of gray and brown, indicating significant wear, discoloration, and possibly water damage or mold over time. A small, dark, circular spot is visible near the top left corner. The texture appears rough and uneven, with some areas showing more pronounced grain or fibers than others. The strip is oriented vertically, with the top edge at the top of the frame.

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